

T

A
S U R V E Y
O F T H E
MICROCOSME:
O R, T H E
ANATOMY of the BODIES
O F
MAN and WOMAN.

W H E R E I N

The SKIN, VEINS, ARTERIES, NERVES, MUSCLES, VISCERA, BONES, and LIGAMENTS thereof are accurately Delineated, and so disposed by Pasting, as that all the PARTS of the said BODIES, both Internal and External, are exactly represented in their proper site.

U S E F U L F O R A L L

PHYSICIANS, CHYRURGEONS, STATUARIES,
P A I N T E R S, &c.

By MICHAEL SPAHER of Tyrol, and REMILINUS.

Corrected by CLOPTON HAVERS, M. D. and Fellow of the Royal Society.

The Second Edition.

L O N D O N,

Printed for Dan. Midwinter, and Tho. Leigh at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's-
Church-Yard, M DCC II.

SURVEY

OF THE

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

OF

AMERICA

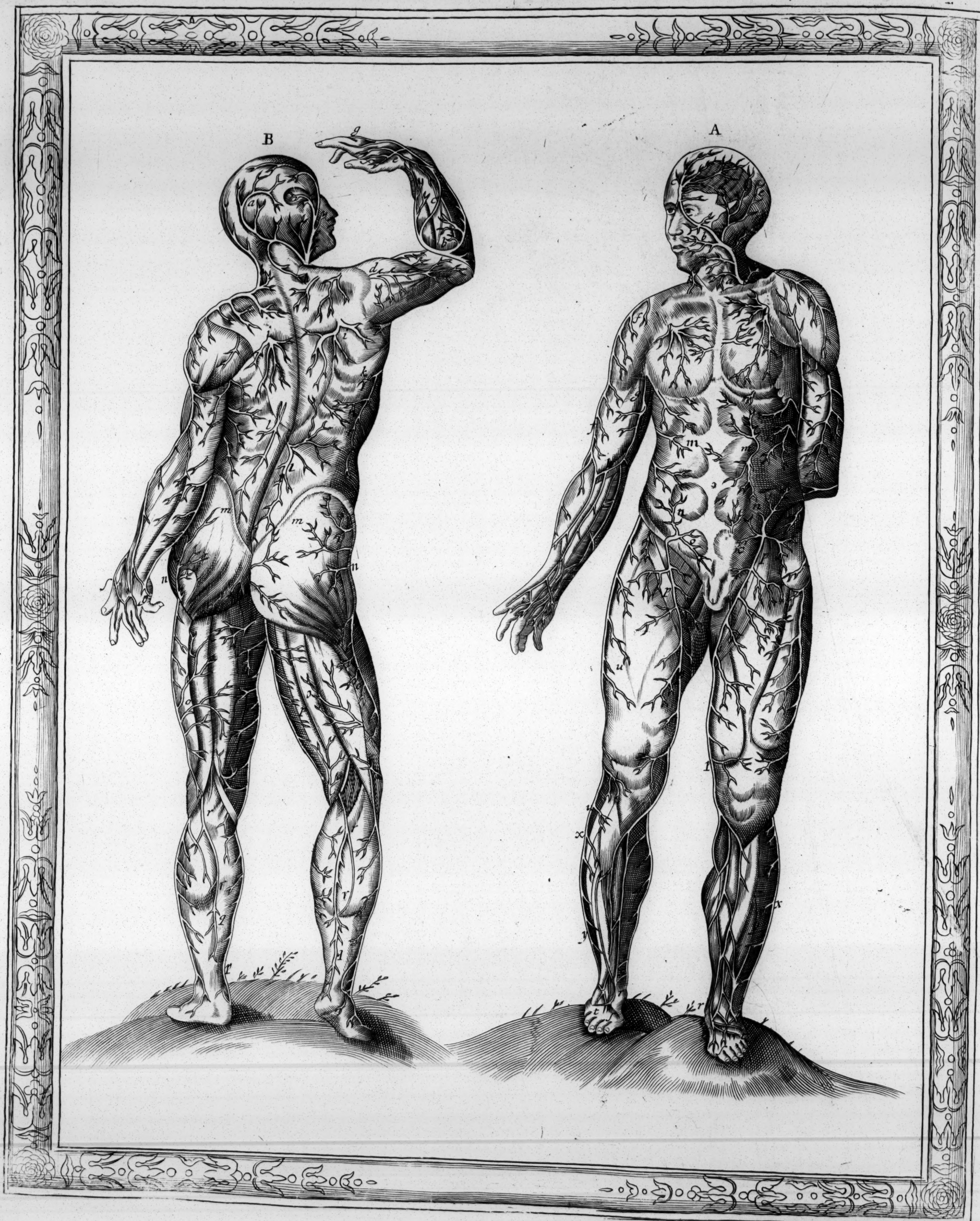


THE SECOND EDITION

LONDON

Printed for D. B. Mackenzie, at the Sign of the Ship, in the Strand, near the Temple.





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A View of Humane Bodies. And first the Figures A and B on the left hand, Representing the Skin with the Veins under it.

FIGURE A.

- a. The external jugular Vein, ascending the hinder part of the head externally.
b. A branch hereof to the cheek and nose.
c. The Forehead vein from the external jugular.
d. The temporal Vein from the same.
- e. The Vein of the ear.
f. g. Branches of the Axillary Vein, serving to the Arm.
f. f. The Head vein.
g. g. The Liver vein.
h. The Mediana, or middle vein.
i. Branches of the Basilica, or Liver vein disperse through the Palm of the hand.
k. k. The superior Muscle vein.
l. l. The Mammary veins.
- m. m. Small veins from the Branches of the Vena Cava.
n. Branches from the Epigastrick vein.
o. p. r. The inner branch of the Crural vein called the Saphena.
o. Branches of it to the Groin.
p. Branches of it running on the inside of the thigh.
r. The Saphena running to the inner Ankle.
- u. The outward branch of the Crural vein.
x. The Sural, or Calf vein.
y. The Iliohias major.
- which with the Cephalica make the Veins on the back of the hand.
d. The Head vein, as in Fig. A.
e. Its branches at the Wrist, which serve to the back of the hand.
f. Its branch at the Thumb, termed likewise Cephalica.
g. The Salvatella.
h. b. Branches of the Muscle vein.
i. Scapularis externa, or the external vein of the Scapula.
- k. A branch on the side of the Breast.
l. Branches from the Lumbar Veins.
m. m. Veins arising from the internal Iliack branch to the Muscles on the outside of the Hip, and the skin of the Buttocks, call'd Muscula media.
- n. The Iliohias minor, or lesser Hip vein.
o. Veins running along the hinder part of the thigh.
p. The Saphena, as in Fig. A. p.
q. r. r. The Vena poplitea, or Ham Vein.

FINIS.

A Dissection of Humane Bodies. Visio Prima.

FIGURE A. represents.

- a. c. The Head.
a. b. c. The hairy Scalp.
a. The fore-part of the Head called Synclit.
b. The Crown of the head.
c. The Occiput, or hinder-part of the Head.
d. The Temples.
e. The Ear.
f. The Forehead.
g. h. i. The Face.
f. The cheek-ball.
g. That part of the cheek which is called Bucca.
h. The upper Lip.
i. The Chin.
k. The Neck.
l. The hollow of the Neck.
m. m. The Clavicles.
n. The Chest.
o. p. q. r. f. The Fingers.
o. The Thumb.
p. The Fore-finger.
q. The middle-finger.
r. The Ring-finger.
f. The Little-finger.
f. The bending of the Arm.
y. a. b. c. d. A The Trunk of the body.
u. n. x. y. a. The whole Chest.
u. n. The Breast.
x. x. The Ribs.
y. y. The Breasts, or Papps.
z. z. The Dugs, or Nipples of the Breast.
a. The Pit of the Heart.
b. c. d. A. The Abdomen, or Belly.
b. The right Hypochondre, where External Remedies are applied for the Liver.
c. The left Hypochondre.
d. The Epigastrium, or upper part of the belly.
A. The Navel.
e. The Sides.
f. The Hypogastrium, or lower part of the belly.
g. The Flanks.
h. The Groin.
i. The seat of Men and Women's privities.
k. The fore part of the Thighs, where Cupping glasses are applied to bring down Women's Courses.
l. The Knee.
m. The Patella, or Knee-pan.
n. The Leg.
o. The small of the Leg.
p. The Instep.
q. The Ankle.
r. s. t. u. x. The Toes.
- FIGURE B. represents the Muscles which appear forward.
- B. The Navel.
a. a. The Linea alba, or tendon of the Abdominal Muscles.
b. b. The obliquely descending Muscles of the Belly.
c. c. The Fibres of those Muscles.
* The processus or, productions of the Peritonium.
d. d. The obliquely ascending Muscles of the Belly.
e. e. The straight Muscles.
f. f. f. The intersections of those Muscles.
g. g. The Pyramidal Muscles.
h. h. The transverse Muscles.
i. i. The Musculus sartorius, or falcis on both sides.
k. k. The Musculus rectus, or straight Muscle of the thigh.
- l. l. The Triceps.
m. The Membranosus in part raised.
n. The Vastus internus.
o. The Vastus externus.
p. Part of the Gastrocnemius externus.
f. Part of the Gastrocnemius internus.
t. The Tensor longus of the toes.
u. The Muscle called Tibialis anticus.
x. The Peronaeus anticus.
y. The annular Ligament.
z. y. The tendons of the Tensor longus.
- The following Letters refer to the second and third View of the Muscles of the Thigh and Leg, lying under that part of this Figure, which we have made the last References to.
- k. The Vastus externus.
l. The Musculus rectus.
m. The Vastus internus.
* The Triceps.
† The Musculus lioideus, by some reckoned part of the Triceps.
n. The Knee.
o. Part of the Tibia.
p. The Tibialis anticus.
q. Part of the Gemellus.
r. The Tensor longus digitorum.
f. The Peronaeus anticus.
t. The Extensor pollicis, or Extender of the great Toe.
u. The head of the Thigh-bone.
x. The Obturator externus.
y. The Crureus.
z. The Thigh-bone.
f. The fore-part of the Tibia.
2. The Fibula.
3. The Ligament which ties them together.
4. The Muscles called Interossei.
- The following Letters refer to the Muscles above the Abdomen, or Belly:
- a. a. The Pectoral Muscles.
b. The Serratus anticus minor.
c. The Serratus anticus major.
d. e. d. e. The Intercoastal Muscles with the Ribs.
f. f. The pair of Muscles called Coracohyoidei, belonging to the Os Hyoides.
g. The par Sternohyoidei of the Larynx.
h. The Sternohyoidei.
i. The depressor of the lower Lip, and the Oblique detrahens.
k. The Masseter.
l. The Buccinator.
† The Zygomaticus.
m. The temporal Muscles.
n. The frontal Muscles.
o. The Musculus orbicularis which shuts the Lips.
* The Abductor of the Ear.
p. The Massoidei.
q. The Levator Scapulae, or Musculus patientia.
r. The Musculus digastricus.
f. The Muscle called Deltoides.
t. The Biceps of the Arm, under which lies the Brachialis internus.
y. One of the Extenders of the Ulna, which is called Longus.
z. The Pronator Radii rotundus.
1. Cubitus internus.
2. The Radius internus.
3. The Palmaris.
4. Its membranous Expansion in the Palm of the Hand.
5. The annular Ligament of the Wrist.
† The Musculus perforatus, or flexor of the second Inter-node of the Fingers.
6. The tendons of this Muscle.
7. The Flexor of the first Inter-node of the thumb.
8. The Musculus perforans, or flexor of the third Inter-node of the Fingers.
9. The Pronator Radii Quadratus.
10. 10. The Musculi Lumbricales.
- FIGURE C. Represents the Veins.
- a. a. * r. The Vena Cava.
o. a. The ascending Trunk of the Vena Cava.
* r. The descending Trunk of the Vena Cava.
c. c. The Ramifications of the vena Porta in the Liver.
a. The Orifice of the Vena Cava, opening into the right Auricle of the Heart.
- The Letters which stand above C. or the Region of the Liver, represent the Ramifications of the ascending Trunk of the Vena Cava, as
- a. The Vena phrenica.
b. The Coronary Veins of the Heart.
i. i. i. The Vena Argyos.
m. m. m. The Intercoastal Veins from the Argyos.
n. The division of the Vena Cava into the Subclavian branches.
p. p. The Mammary veins.
q. The Axillary veins going to the Arm.
r. The Thoracica superior.
f. The Thoracica inferior.
* The Muscula superior.
t. The Vena Cephalica in the Arm.
u. The Basilica, or Liver vein.
x. The Mediana.
z. The Salvatella.
- We go back now to the Neck and Head.
- c. c. The internal Jugular veins.
d. d. The external Jugular veins.
f. A branch of the external Jugular to the face, as there is the same on the other side.
g. Branches of the internal Jugulars to the Sinuses of the Dura mater.
h. b. The lateral Sinuses of the Dura mater.
i. The fourth Sinus called profundus.
k. Branches of the external Jugular to the Temples forehead, &c.
l. The Sinus longitudinalis of the outward Membrane of the Brain, or Dura mater.
- Next follows the descending Trunk of the Vena cava, i. e. That part, which is below the Liver, and the Branches thereof.
- f. f. The Vena adiposa.
g. m. The emulgent Veins.
h. i. k. The Vena Lumbares, or Veins of the Loins.
l. l. The Muscula superiores.
- n. n. The Ramifications of the Emulgent in the Kidneys.
o. o. The Ureters cut off.
p. p. The Spermatick Veins.
† The Muscula media.
r. The division of the Vena Cava into the Iliack branches.
f. The Vena Sacra, which is sometimes double.
t. u. The Ramus iliatus externus.
t. * The Ramus iliatus internus. To both which the like do answer on the other side.
x. x. x. The Epigastrick veins cut asunder.
† The Hypogastrick veins.
y. The Iliohias minor on the left side, as there is the like on the right.
x. The Crural Vein, and below is
- a. The Vena Suralis.
† The internal branch.
b. b. The external branch of the Sural, or Calf Vein.
c. c. The Poplitea, or Ham vein.
d. The Iliohias major.
e. e. The Vena Saphena.
- FIGURE D. Represents the Arteries.
- a. n. k. l. r. The Aorta, or great Artery.
a. n. The ascending Trunk of the great Artery.
n. The beginning of the Aorta from the Heart, and the Coronary Artery.
f. l. r. The descending Trunk of the Aorta.
a. The ascending dividing itself into the subclavian Branches.
b. b. The superior intercoastal Arteries.
p. p. p. The mammary Arteries.
q. q. The Arteria Muscula.
c. c. The Axillary Arteries.
d. d. The Scapulares interna.
f. f. The Thoracica superiores.
g. g. The Thoracica inferiores.
h. b. † The Axillary Artery disperse through the Arm.
† The division of it at the bending of the Cubit.
i. The Artery, where the pulse is felt.
- At the Neck and Head are
- d. d. The Carotid Arteries.
8. 8. The division of the Carotid Arteries into their external and internal Branches.
k. k. The fine Branches of the Carotids in the Plexus Choroidei.
l. l. Other Branches of Carotid Arteries in the Brain.
m. m. The Vertebral Arteries.
n. n. The Temporal Arteries.
- The following Characters below the Heart have Reference to the Arteries, which spring from the descending Trunk of the Aorta.
- m. m. m. The Intercoastales inferiores.
d. The Arteria phrenica.
e. The Celiac Artery, which is divided into the right and the left Branches, and is
- more fully delineated in the small figure A. annexed to this figure.
* The Branch called Splenicus.
a. a. The Mesenterica superior.
f. f. The Arteria adiposa.
g. g. The Emulgent Arteries.
n. n. Their Ramifications in the Kidneys.
o. o. The Spermatick Arteries.
p. The Mesenterica inferior.
1. 2. 3. The Arteria Lumbares.
q. The Division of the Aorta, into the Iliack Branches.
r. The Arteria Sacra.
f. f. The internal Iliack Arteries.
t. t. The Arteries called Hypogastricae.
u. u. The external Iliack Branches.
x. x. x. The Arteria Epigastrica.
y. y. The crural Arteries.
z. z. The Ramifications of those Arteries in the Leg.
4. The Arteries which serve to the foot.
- FIGURE E. Sheweth the Branches of the Celiac Artery.
- a. The Artery called Gastrica dextra.
b. The Epiplois dextra.
c. The Gastroepiplois dextra.
d. The Hepatica.
e. Twigs of the right branch bestowed upon the Mesentery.
f. The left Branch of the Celiac Artery.
g. The Gastrica major.
h. The Epiplois sinistra.
i. The Gastroepiplois sinistra.
k. The Branches which are bestowed on the Spleen.
l. m. The Mesenterica superior, which arises from the Aorta.
- FIGURE F. Represents the Bones, with some of the Nerves.
- F. The Os Frontis, or Forehead Bone.
a. a. The Os Zygoma, or Cheek Bone on both sides.
b. The upper Jaw-bone.
c. The under Jaw-bone.
d. a. The temporal Bones.
1. 2. 3. &c. The Vertebrae. And the first seven Numbers are the seven Vertebrae of the Neck; the next twelve Numbers are the twelve Vertebrae of the Breast; the next five, are the five Vertebrae of the Loins.
d. d. The Clavicula, or Collar bones.
e. e. The Scapulae, or Shoulder blades.
f. The head of the Shoulder-bone, with the process of the Scapula, called Acromion.
g. The Shoulder bone.
h. The Bone of the Cubit, which is called the Ulna.
i. The Radius.
k. The Bones of the Wrist.
l. The Bones of the Metacarp.
m. m. The bones of the Fingers.
- Under that part of this Figure, which represents the Bones of the Arm, are shown.
- m. n. o. p. q. The Nervus Brachialis, and all the nervous Branches which serve to the Arm.
4. 4. 4. The five pair of Nerves that proceed from that part of the Spinal marrow, which is contained in the Vertebrae of the Loins.
Under the Os Sacrum in this figure are.
5. 5. 5. The Nerves which proceed from that part of the Spinal marrow, part of which, with some of the Lumbar branches, do make the crural Nerve.
- Over that part of this figure, which represents the Bones of the Leg and Thigh, are represented.
- f. The largest branch of the crural Nerve, being the thickest and strongest in the whole body.
t. The division of this branch into the exterior and inner branches.
u. The Ramifications of the exterior part.
x. y. The Ramifications of the inner part.
z. The Nerves, which are bestowed on the foot.
- The Second Table, or Facio, in the first Visio.
- FIGURE A. Represents a Woman.
- a. The Forehead.
b. The Eye.
c. The Nose.
d. The Mouth.
e. The Cheek.
f. The Ear.
g. The Throat and Neck.
h. g. The top of the Shoulders.
b. h. The upper Joint of the Arm.
i. The Elbow.
k. The Cubit, or lower part of the Arm.
m. The Wrist.
n. The Metacarp, and back of the hand.
o. o. The Shoulders.
p. p. p. The Back.
q. q. q. The spine, or middle of the Back.
r. The Arm-pit.
A. The Loins and Region of the Kidneys.
f. f. The Hips.
* The place where the Os Sacrum is.
x. x. The Buttocks.
y. y. The hinder part of the Thigh.
z. The Ham. Below which are.
a. The Calf of the Leg.
b. The bending of the Foot.
c. The outer Ankle.
d. The Sole of the Foot.
e. The Heel.
- FIGURE B. Represents the Muscles, which appear on the back part of the Body.
- B. The Skull with the Pericranium upon it.
a. a. The Muscles of the Head called Trigemini, or Complexi.
b. b. The Muscles called Splenii.
c. c. The Trapezius of the Scapula.
d. The Musculus Deltoides.
e. The Suprascapularis superior, or Supraspinatus.
f. The Suprascapularis inferior, or Infraspinatus.
h. The Rotundus.
g. The Extensor longus of the Ulna.
* The Extensor brevis.
i. Part of the Biceps.
k. The Brachialis externus.
l. The Supinator longus of the Radius.
m. The Radius externus.
n. The Cubitus externus.
o. The Extender of the Fingers.

A Dissection of Humane Bodies. *Vifio Prima.*

gers called *Extensor Magnus*, which some make to be two Muscles.
p. The *Indicator*.
q. The *Auricularis*.
r. The *Supinator Radii brevis*.
s. The *Tensor longior* of the thumb.
t. The *Tensor brevior* of the same.
u. The *Radius* and *Ulna*.
x. The Ligament which joyns those Bones.
y. The *Musculi interossei*.
 Turning up the *Trapezius* c. c. there appear.
f. f. The *Musculi Rhomboidei*.
r. Part of the *Mastoides* on the right side.
u. The *Musculus patientia* of the right *Scapula*.
x. x. The lower part of the *Splenii*.
y. Part of the *Spinalis colli*.
z. z. Part of the *Longissimi Dorsi*.
 Below these are the following Re-
 ferences.
a. a. a. a. The Muscles called the *Latissimi Dorsi*.
b. b. The *Glutai majores*, which make a great part of the But-
 tocks, under which lie, c. c.
c. c. The *Glutai medii*.
d. The *vastus externus*.
e. The *Triceps*.
f. The *Seminervosus*.
g. The *Seminervosus*.
h. The *Gracilis*.
i. The *Supraplatus*.
k. l. The *Gastrocnemius externus*,
 or *Gemellus*.
m. The *Heel*.
n. The *Chorda magna*, or great
 Tendon of the *Musculus Ge-
 mellus*, and the *Gastrocnemius
 internus*.

FIGURE C.

C. Upon the head, the *Cranium*.
a. a. The *Serrati postici inferio-
 res*.
b. b. b. b. The *Splenii*, as in fi-
 gure B. b. b.
C. C. Near the Shoulders, the
Serrati postici superiores.
c. c. The *Redii majores*.
d. d. The *Redii minores*.
e. e. The *Obliqui superiores*.
f. f. The *Obliqui inferiores*.
g. g. The *Musculi Transversales*.
h. h. The *Spinati colli*.
i. i. The *Longissimi Dorsi*.
k. l. The *Sacrolumbares*.
l. l. l. l. l. The external Inter-
 costal Muscles, under which
 are the *Intercostales interni*.
m. m. m. m. The *Ribs*.
n. n. Part of the obliquely af-
 cending Muscles of the *Ab-
 domen*.
o. The *Scapula*, with some of
 its Muscles already descri-
 bed, as
p. p. The *Musculi patientia*.
o. The *Musculus supraspinatus*.
q. The *Infraspinatus*.
r. A part of the *Cucullaris*.
f. The *Extensor pollicis primus*.
u. The *Extensor pollicis secundus*.
u. The *Extensor carpi brevis*.
x. The *Supinator Radii brevis*.
y. The Ligament between the
Radius and the *Ulna*.
z. z. The *Musculi interossei*.
 In the lower part of the Back,
 and near that part, are
q. The *Musculus quadratus* of the
 Back.
r. The *Musculus sacer*.
f. f. The *Glutai minimi*.
t. t. The hinder part of the *Os
 Ischium*.
u. u. The Ligament, which is
 extended over the great *For-
 yamini*.
x. x. The *Musculus pyriformis* on
 both sides.
y. y. The *Marfupialis* on both
 sides.
z. z. The *Quadratus* of the
 Thighs.
 At the Thigh, and below it are
a. The *Musculus Triceps*.
b. The *Os femoris*.
c. The *Vastus externus*, which
 has been shown before, and
d. Part of the *Vastus internus*.

e. The *Supraplatus*.
f. The *Plantaris*.
g. The *Gastrocnemius internus*,
 which being separated there
 are shown.
h. The *Peroneus primus*.
i. The *Tibialis posticus*.
k. The *Perforans*, or *Flexor* of
 the third internode of the
 four lesser Toes. The Ten-
 dons of this Muscle, and the
 whole *Musculus perforatus* are
 represented in *Facio 22*.
l. The *Perforatus*.
m. The *Lumbricales*.

FIGURE D. represents

D. The Skull, and particularly
 the *Os frontis*.
a. The temporal Bone on the
 left side.
b. The *Os sphenoidale*.
c. The space at the Nose.
d. The lower Jaw.
e. The upper Jaw.
f. The *Os occipitale*.
g. The Orbit of the Eye.
f. f. f. The Vertebrae of the
 Neck, Breast, Loins and *Os
 Sacrum*.
g. g. The *Scapula*, or Shoulder
 blades.
h. The *Os humeri*.
i. The *Ulna*.
k. The *Radius*.
m. The Wrist.
l. l. The Metacarp.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The Fingers and
 Thumb.
n. n. n. The Ribs.
o. The *Os sacrum*.
p. The *Os coxae*.
q. q. The *Os coxae*, or *Ischia*
 or Hip Bones.
r. The Thigh bone.
s. The Tibia.
t. The Fibula.
u. The Tarsus.
x. The Metatarsus.
y. The Bones of the Toes.

Facio III. in Vifion I.

FIGURE A. represents.

A. The Belly of a Woman big
 with Child, and near the
 time of her Delivery.
a. a. The Breasts.
a. a. The Nipples.
** * ** The *Arcula*, or Circles
 round the Nipples.
b. The *Mons Veneris*, or Mount
 of Venus.
f. f. g. o. The Privities dilated.
c. c. The *Nymphae*.
d. The *Clitoris*.
e. e. The *Carruncula Myrtiformes*.
f. f. The Lips of the *Pudendum*.
o. The *Possa Navicularis*.
g. g. The nervous bodies of the
Clitoris.
h. The Orifice of the *Vagina*.

FIGURE B.

Which lies under the Skin of the
 right Breast shews.
B. The Breast, the Skin being
 taken off.
b. The large Gland of the
 Breast.
c. c. The lesser Glandules.
d. The Veins of the Breast,
 which belong to those Gland-
 ularies.

FIGURE C. represents.

a. The *Cartilago Ensigiformis*.
b. b. The Ribs lying bare.
c. The Stomack.
d. The Liver.
e. e. e. The Intestines.
f. f. The Share bone.
g. The Cartilage, which joyns
 the two parts of it.
h. The Bladder of Urine.
i. i. The *Urachus*, and Umbili-
 cal Arteries.
k. The Navel.
C. The external Superfice of
 the Womb, as it is disten-
 ded by the *Fetus*.
l. The *Vagina*, and the Neck of
 the Womb.
m. m. The thickness of the sub-
 stance of the Womb.
n. o. o. p. q. q. The internal sur-
 face, and the Cavity of the
 Womb.

r. f. t. The membrane of the
Fetus called the *Chorion*, and
 the Blood-vessels belonging
 to it.
u. The *Placenta*, or Womb-cake.
x. x. The Membrane called the
Amnion.
z. z. The Liquor contained in
 the *Amnion*.
y. The *Intestinum*, *Funiculus*,
 or Navel-string, containing
 all the Umbilical Vessels.
a. a. The Infant in its posture
 before it turns for the Birth.

Facio IV. in Vifion I. shews.

a. The *Placenta*, or Womb-cake.
b. The outside of the *Chorion*,
 part whereof adheres to the
Placenta.
c. The inside of the *Chorion*.
d. That end of the *Intestinum*,
 whereby it terminates in the
Placenta.
e. e. The outside of the *Amnion*.
f. f. The inside of the *Amnion*.
N. B. That the *Amnion* adheres
 to the *Chorion*, and the *Cho-
 rion* to the *Placenta*, though
 they are here described as sepa-
 rate to represent them more di-
 stinctly.
g. g. The *Intestinum*, or Na-
 vel-string.
i. i. The posture of the Infant
 in the Womb.

Facio V. in Vifion I.

FIGURE A. represents.

a. c. c. f. The Eye.
a. The *Canthus major*, or inner
 corner of the Eye, with the
Glandula Lacrymalis.
b. The *Canthus minor*, with the
Glandula innominata.
c. c. The White of the Eye.
d. The upper Eye lid.
e. The lower Eye lid.
f. The Pupil, or Sight of the
 Eye, with the *Iris* appearing
 through the *Tunica Cornea*.
g. g. The *Tarsi*, or tender Carti-
 lages, into which the hairs of
 the Eye lids are implanted.
h. h. The Hairs of the Eye lids,
 by some called *Cilia*.
i. The Cavity of the upper
 Eye lid.
k. The *Supercilium*, or Eye-brow.
l. The Cavity of the lower
 Eye lid.
A. + m. n. Five of the Mus-
 cles of the eye, as
A. The *Depressor*, or *Humilis*.
† The *Abductor*, or *Musculus*
Indignatorius.
** The Obliquus inferior*.
m. The *Adductor*, or *Musculus*
bitorius.
n. The *obliquus superior*, or
Trochlearis with its *Troclea*.
o. o. o. o. The Optick Nerves
 cut asunder.
p. The conjunction of the Op-
 tick Nerves.
 Behind this Figure is
q. The *Musculus attollens*, or *Sur-
 perbus*.

FIGURE B. shews.

B. The *Tunica Adnata*.
a. a. The Blood-vessels of this
 Coat.

FIGURE C.

Shews the *Tunica Sclerotica*,
 with the Diaphanous part of
 it called *Tunica Cornea*.
a. a. The *Tunica Sclerotica*.
b. b. The Vessels of this Coat.
c. c. d. The *Tunica Cornea*.
e. e. The *Iris* appearing through
 the *Cornea*.
d. The *Pupilla*, or Sight of the
 Eye.

FIGURE D. shews.

D. The *Tunica Uvea*, or *Cho-
 roidea*.
a. The termination of this Coat
 where the *Pupilla* is.
b. b. The small Blood-vessels of
 this Coat.

FIGURE E. shews.

E. Part of the Optick Nerve

towards the Brain covered
 with its membranes.

a. That part of the Nerve next
 the Eye, where its nervous
 substance is expanded, to
 form the *Tunica Retina*.
 FIGURE E. represents.

F. The inner coat of the Op-
 tick Nerve deriv'd from the
Pia Mater.
a. The Crystalline Humour.
 For the Aqueous Humour, see b
 Figure G.

b. The *Ligamentum Ciliare* with
 its Processus.
c. c. The vitreous Humour.

FIGURE G. Does represent
 conjunctly, what were shewn se-
 parately in the former figures.

b. The Aqueous Humour.
G. The Crystalline Humour.
a. The Vitreous Humour.
c. c. The *Tunica Adnata*, or *Con-
 junctiva*.
d. d. The *Tunica Sclerotica*.
e. The transparent part of it,
 or the *Tunica Cornea*.
f. The *Tunica Choroides*.
g. The *Tunica Retina*.
h. h. The Fat between the
 Muscles.
i. The Optick Nerve covered
 with its coats.
k. l. l. l. The four streight Mus-
 cles.
m. The Muscle of the Eye cal-
 led *Obliquus minor*.
n. The *Musculus Trochlearis*, or
Obliquus major with its *Troch-
 lea*.

Facio VI. in Vifion I.

FIGURE A.

Represents the Outward Ear.
a. a. The upper Semicircular
 protuberance of the Ear cal-
 led *Helix*.
c. The *Antihelix*.
b. The cavity between the *He-
 lix*, and the *Antihelix*.
f. The protuberance near the
 Temples called *Tragus*.
e. The *Antitragus*.
g. The inner cavity, or en-
 trance into the *Meatus audi-
 torius*.
h. h. The exterior, or larger
 cavity called *Concha*.

FIGURE B. represents.

B. d. h. i. The *Os Petrosum*.
a. The *Processus Styloides* being
 an Appendix to the *Os Pe-
 trosum*.
c. The *Meatus auditorius*.
e. The *Tympanum*, or membrane
 expanded between the inter-
 nal cavity of the Ear, and the
Meatus auditorius.
f. The Cavity within the
 drum.
† The outward Muscle of the
Tympanum.
h. The three semicircular chan-
 nels in the Labyrinth.
i. i. The *Cochlea*.

Facio VII. in Vifion I.

Represents the Cochlea.

Facio VIII. in Vifion I.
 shews, the four Bones within
 the *Tympanum*, as they are
 conjoined, as

a. The *Malleolus*, or Hammer.
b. The *Incus*, or Anvil.
c. The *Stapes*, or Stirrup.
f. The *Os Orbiculare*.

Facio IX. in Vifion I.

represents the same Bones taken
 asunder.

a. The *Malleolus*.
b. The *Incus*.
c. The *Stapes*.
d. The *Os Orbiculare*.

Facio X. in Vifion I. shews.

a. c. c. e. The Mesentery.
a. The Mesentery, where it
 arises from the *Peritonaeum* at
 the Back.

b. b. The large Gland of the
 Mesentery called *Pancreas*
Afelli.
d. The lower or hinder part of
 the Cawl, which is fastened
 to the Colon.
e. That part of the Mesentery,
 which descends to the *Intesti-
 num reftum*.

Facio XI. in Vifion I.

FIGURE A. represents.

A. a. a. b. The mouth stretcht
 open, that the inward cavity
 may be seen.
A. A. The Cheeks.
b. The Nofe.
b. The Palate, or Roof of the
 Mouth.
c. c. c. c. The teeth.
d. The *Uvula*.
† The *Pharynx*.
e. The *Epiglottis*.
f. f. The *Tonsills*.
g. The tongue, under which is
 shewn.

a. The *Os hyoides*, or Bone of
 the tongue.
** The Vena Ranina*.
b. The Chin.
i. i. The Annular cartilages of
 the Trachea.
k. k. The Recurrent Nerves.
m. m. The *Par vagum*.
n. The pulmonary Artery.
p. The pulmonary Vein.
q. The ascending Trunk of the
Aorta.
o. o. The axillary Arteries.
r. r. The carotid Arteries.
f. f. The Bronchia, or branches of
 the Trachea.
† The descending Trunk of the
Aorta.
t. t. The *Vena cava*.
u. The *Aorta*.
x. The place where the *Fora-
 men Ovale* is in a *Fetus*.
y. The right Auricle of the
 heart.
z. The left Auricle of the heart.
1. 1. 1. The Coronary Vein and
 Artery.
2. The cone of the Heart.
3. The *Pericardium*, or Heart-
 bag cut, and turned aside.
4. The inward cavity of the
 right Ventricle.
5. 5. 5. The *Valvula Tricuspidis*.
6. 6. 6. The Caruncles to which
 the aforesaid Valves are fast-
 ened by small Fibres.

FIGURE B. shews the Heart

cut transversely.
a. a. The left Ventricle of the
 heart.
b. b. The right Ventricle of the
 heart.
c. c. The internal substance of
 the heart, where it is cut.

FIGURE C. represents the

Heart dissected according to its
 length.
a. The right Ventricle.
b. The left Ventricle.

FIGURE D. represents that side

of the Heart, where the left
 Ventricle is, with some of the
 Vessels on the right side.

a. The *Aorta*, or great Artery.
b. The pulmonary Artery.
c. The pulmonary Vein.
** * ** The coronary Vessels.
d. The *Vena Cava*.

Under the smaller part of this Fi-
 gure, which is to be raised, ap-
 pears the left Ventricle these
 following Letters shewing.

a. The *Valvula mitralis*.
b. The Caruncles to which they
 are fastned by Fibres.
c. Those Fibres.
d. The Sigmoides Valves.

FIGURE E. represents the

a. a. The Veins of the *Pericar-
 dium*.

Facio XII. in Vifion I.

Represents.

a. a. a. The membranous, or

tendinous part of the Dia-
 phragm.

b. b. b. The fleshy, or muscular
 part of it.
c. The place through which the
Aorta descends.
d. The Perforation through
 which the *Vena cava* ascends.
e. The perforation, through
 which the *Oesophagus* passes.
f. f. The Appendices of the Dia-
 phragm.
g. g. The *Vasa Phrenica*, or
 Blood-vessels of the Dia-
 phragm.
h. h. The *Nervi phrenici*, or
 Nerves of the Diaphragm.

Facio XIII. in Vifion I.

Represents.

a. a. a. The Tongue.
b. The Cartilage of the *Larynx*,
 which is called *Epiglottis*.
c. The upper part of the *Oeso-
 phagus* cut off.

Facio XIV. in Vifion I.

Shews the Larynx.

a. b. b. The *Os Hyoides*, or bone
 of the tongue.
a. The middle bone of the *Os
 Hyoides*.
b. b. The lateral Bones, or Horns
 of the *Os Hyoides*.
c. c. The Processes of the *Car-
 tilago scutiformis*, to which by
 a Ligament the *Os Hyoides* is
 joyned.
d. The cartilage called *Epiglot-
 tis*.
e. The inside of the *Cartilago*
Thyroides, or *Scutiformis*.
f. f. The *Cartilago Arytenoides*.
g. The hinder part of the *Car-
 tilago cricoides*.
h. The hinder, or membranous
 part of the *Aspera arteria*, or
 Wind-pipe.
i. i. The Annular cartilages of
 the *Aspera Arteria*.

Facio XV. in Vifion I.

FIGURE A. represents some part
 of the Larynx.

a. The *Cartilago scutiformis*.
b. b. The pair of Muscles, which
 arise from the Basis of the *Os
 hyoides*, and are inserted into
 the *Cartilago Thyroides*, called
Par hythyroideum.
c. c. The *Par Sternothyroideum*.
d. d. A pair of the proper Mus-
 cles of the Larynx, called *Par
 Cricothyroideum*.

FIGURE B. on the upper side

shews the fore part of the *Car-
 tilages* of the Larynx with the
 Muscles.

B. The *Epiglottis*, with the up-
 per, or external Superficies
 exposed.
a. a. The *Par muscularum Thyro-
 arytenoideum*.
b. b. The pair of Muscles cal-
 led *Par Cricarytenoideum* la-
 terale.

c. The Cartilago Cricoides.

d. d. The fore part of the Wind-
 pipe with its semicircular
 rings.

FIGURE B. on the under

side sheweth the hinder part of
 the Larynx, with the Muscles.

a. The inferior, or internal Su-
 perficies of the *Epiglottis*.
b. The *Cartilago Scutiformis*.
c. c. The pair of Muscles called
Par Arytenoideum.
d. d. The pair of Muscles cal-
 led *Par Cricarytenoideum* Po-
 sticum.

e. The broad part of the Carti-

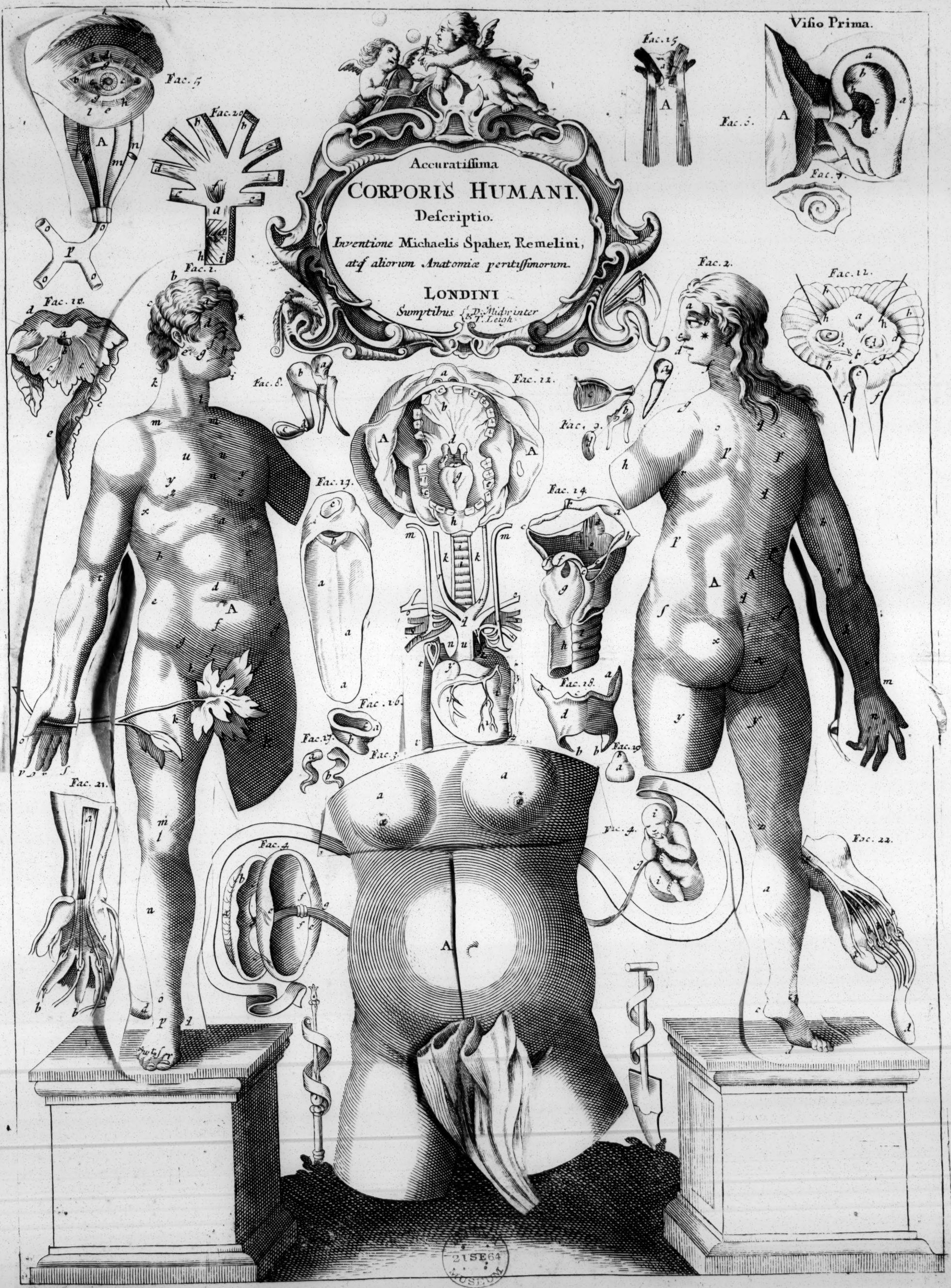
lago Cricoides.
f. The hinder, or membranous
 part of the Wind-pipe.

Facio XVI. in Vifion I.

represents.

a. b. c. The *Cartilago Cricoides*.
a. The narrow part of the ring
 of this Cartilage.
b. The broader side of this Car-
 tilage.

c. The space within the cir-
 cference of it.



Accuratissima
CORPORIS HUMANI.
Descriptio.
*Inventione Michaelis Spaher, Remelini,
atq; aliorum Anatomiae peritissimorum.*
LONDINI
*Sumptibus J. D. Aldrich inter
J. T. Leigh*

Visio Prima.

215E64
MUSEUM

Facio I. in Vision II.

FIGURE A. represents

- a. The Forehead, with the Vein thereof.
- b. The temporal Vein.
- c. The cephalick Vein of the Arm.
- d. The Mediana, or Liver vein.
- e. The Salva-tella.
- f. The Vena Cephalica of the Hand.
- g. The Suralis interiv.
- h. The Vein called Ischias major.
- i. The saphena.
- k. The Vein of the great Toe.
- l. The Vein of the little Toe.
- m. The privy parts of a Man.
- n. The Hair which grows above the Privities.
- o. The Man's Yard.
- p. The Glans, or Nut of the Yard.
- q. The Testicles in the Scrotum.

FIGURE B. shews

- a. a. c. d. The Peritonaeum.
- b. b. The Linea alba remaining after the Muscles are taken off.
- c. The Navel.
- d. d. The productions of the Peritonaeum.
- e. e. Veins and Arteries from the Mammary Vessels.
- f. The Veins and Arteries from the Epigastrick Vessels.
- g. The Branches of some Veins in the sides of the Peritonaeum.

FIGURE C.

- Represents the Diaphragm.**
- a. a. The fleshy, or Muscular part of the Diaphragm.
 - b. b. b. The tendinous part of it.
 - c. The Perforation thro' which the Oesophagus passes.
 - d. The perforation thro' which the Vena Cava ascends.
 - e. The two appendices of the Diaphragm between which the great Artery descends.

FIGURE D. represents

- D. The forepart of the Stomack.
- a. The Duodenum.
- b. The Ductus communis of the Gall.
- c. c. The Nerves of the Stomack, with the Par vagum.
- d. d. The Blood-vessels of the Stomack. See more in Vision III. Facio X.

FIGURE E. represents the Liver.

- a. a. The convex part of the Liver.
- b. A portion of the Membrane separated, to show the Glandules of the Liver.
- c. c. The Ligamentum septale.
- d. d. The Vena Cava coming out from the Liver.
- e. e. The concave part of the Liver.
- f. A small Lobe of the Liver, to which the Omentum is joyn'd.
- g. The cleft of the Liver where the Umbilical vein runs.
- h. The Umbilical vein.
- i. The Vesciculae.
- k. The Ductus cysticus.
- l. The Porus biliaris.
- m. The Ductus communis entering the Duodenum.
- n. A Portion of the Duodenum.
- o. The Vena Porta.
- p. Some part of the right Branch of the Celiac Artery.
- q. A Nerve bestowed upon the Membrane, and Gall-vessels of the Liver.

FIGURE F. shews.

- F. The Navel.
- † The Umbilical vein.
- a. a. The umbilical Arteries.
- b. The Ligament which goes

to the Bladder called the U-

- rachus.
- c. The Bladder of Urine.
- d. The neck of the Bladder.
- e. The Prostate.
- f. f. The Vesciculae seminales.
- g. g. The Muscles of the Yard, called Eretores, or Directores Penis.
- h. The Yard.
- i. i. The Testes, or Stones.
- k. k. The Vasa preparantia.
- l. l. The Vasa deferentia.
- m. m. The Ureters cut off.

FIGURE G.

- Shews the Omentum, or Caul.**
- a. A peice of the Membrane separated.
 - b. The Glandules, or Vesicles of Fat in the Caul.
 - c. c. The Blood-vessels of the Omentum.

FIGURE H.

- Represents the Intestines.**
- a. The Anus, or Fundament.
 - † The sphincter Muscle of the Anus.
 - b. b. c. c. The Intestines called Jejunum, and Ileum.
 - d. The Caecum.
 - e. H. e. e. The Colon.
 - f. f. The Rectum.
 - g. A part of the Duodenum.

FIGURE I. represents

- I The Trunk of the Vena Porta.
- z. The Splenick Branch of it.
- x. The Vena Gastrica.
- † The Vena Epiploica dextra.
- * The Vena Epiploica posica.
- b. The Mesenterick Branch of the Vena Porta.
- c. c. The Spleen.
- d. The Pancreas.
- e. The Mesentery with its Vessels freed from the Intestines.
- f. The Vena Mesenterica dextra with its smaller Branches.
- g. The Mesenterica sinistra.
- h. The Pancreas Ajellii.
- i. i. i. i. i. The Vena Laeae.

FIGURE K.

- Shews the Cavity of the Abdomen, after the Liver, Spleen, Stomack and Intestines are taken out.**

- * The Peritonaeum.
- a. The Vena Cava.
- b. The Arteria Aorta.
- c. c. The Vena adiposa.
- d. d. The Emulgent Veins.
- e. e. The Emulgent Arteries.
- f. f. The Kidneys.
- g. g. The Ureters.
- h. h. h. The Lumbar Veins and Arteries.
- i. i. The Veins and Arteries called Muscula superiores.
- k. The division both of the Vena Cava and Aorta into the Iliack branches.
- l. The Veins and Arteries called Sacrae.
- † The epigastrick Veins and Arteries.
- m. m. The division of the Iliack branches into the external and internal.
1. 1. The Veins and Arteries called Iliaca externa.
2. 2. The Veins and Arteries called Iliaca interna.
- n. The right spermatick Vein, from the Vena cava.
- o. The left spermatick Vein, from the Emulgent.
- p. p. The spermatick Arteries.
- q. q. The Vesciculae seminales.
- r. r. The Musculi cremasteres of the Testicles.
- s. s. The Vasa pampiniformia.
- t. t. The Testicles.
- † The Epididymis on the left side.
- u. The Prostate.
- x. x. The Vasa deferentia.

For a farther representation of the Parts which serve for Generation, See again figure F. in this Facio.

- These Parts are particularly shown in Facio VI. of this Vision.**
- FIGURE L. shews.**
- L. The Pericardium with the Heart included in it.
 - a. The Mediastinum separated

from the Sternum, and lying

- upon the Pericardium.
- b. The ascending Trunk of the Vena Cava.
- c. The ascending Trunk of the Aorta.
- d. The descending Trunk of the Aorta.
- e. The descending Trunk of the Vena cava.
- e. The division of their ascending Trunks near the neck.
- f. The original of the Vena Arteriosus from the Vena cava.
- g. The left subclavian Vein and Artery.
- h. The right subclavian Vein, and Artery.
- i. i. The carotid Arteries, and Jugular Veins.
- m. The pulmonary Artery.
- n. The pulmonary Vein.
- o. o. The ramifications of the pulmonary Vein, and Artery in the Lungs.
- q. The entrance of the Vena cava into the Heart.

FIGURE M. represents

- a. b. c. d. M. The Trachea, or Wind-pipe.
- a. b. b. c. g. h. i. The Larynx, a. The Epiglottis.
- b. b. The Cartilago Thyroides.
- c. The Cartilago cricoidea.
- e. e. g. k. i. The hinder part of the Larynx.
- a. s. The Cartilago arytenoides.
- g. The lower side of the Epiglottis.
- b. The concave part of the cartilago Thyro des.
- † The cartilago cricoidea.
- † The Tonfils.
- M. d. l. l. The annular cartilages of the Trachea.
- k. k. The hinder, and membranous part of the Trachea.
- e. e. The division of the Trachea, where its Ramifications in the Lungs begin.
- f. f. The Bronchia, or Ramifications of the Trachea thro' the Lungs.
- x. x. y. y. The right and left Lobes of the Lungs.
- z. z. The edges of the Lobes where the Vesciculae are visible when the Lungs are blown up.

FIGURE O. O. O. O. represents

- the Cavity of the Thorax, after the Lungs and Heart are taken out.**
- O. † The twelve Vertebrae of the Thorax.
 - a. a. a. a. a. The intercostal Muscles, with the Pleura which covers all the inside of the Thorax.
 - d. The upper part of the Sternum, to which the Claviculae are joined.
 - f. f. The Sternum, or Breast-bone.
 - g. The Diaphragm.
 - h. The Ribs covered with the Pleura.
 - e. The Cartilago Eniformis.

Facio II. in Vision II.

FIGURE A. represents

- A. a. b. f. The outward surface of the Skull.
- A. The Os frontis.
- a. a. The temporal Bones with the squamous Sutures.
- b. The Os occipitis.
- c. c. The Coronal suture.
- d. The Sagittal suture.
- e. e. The Lambdoide suture.
- f. f. The Bones of the Synchyput.
- g. g. The Os jugalia.

FIGURE B. shews.

- a. B. B. f. The Dura mater, and the upper part of the Brain after the Skull is taken off.
- a. The Sinus longitudinalis.
- b. b. The two lateral Sinuses.
- c. The Sinus profundus, and the Torcular where all the Sinuses meet.
- d. The Dura mater covering the Cerebellum.
- e. e. The Veins which appear in the Dura mater.
- i. i. The Vessels of the Pia Mater.

k. k. The upper part of the

- Brain covered with the Pia mater, with its Plica.
- l. l. The Cortical part of the brain.
- m. The Corpus callosum.
- n. n. The Falx, being an incurvated extuberance of the Dura mater.
- o. p. q. The Cerebellum.

FIGURE C. shews.

- a. a. Some of the cortical part of the Brain.
- b. C. C. The medullary part of the brain.
- c. The Fornix, with the Septum Lucidum.
- d. d. f. f. The two anterior Ventricles.
- d. d. The Corpora striata.
- g. The Plexus choroides.
- h. h. Small Veins appearing in the anterior Ventricles.
- i. i. A part of the same Ventricles again represented.
- l. l. The Thalami Nervorum Opticorum.
- m. m. The Protuberances called Nates.
- n. The Glandula Pinealis.
- o. o. The Protuberances called Testes, under these and the Nates is the third Ventricle.
- p. The fourth Ventricle.
- q. q. The Medulla oblongata.
- r. r. The Cerebellum divided to shew the fourth Ventricle.
- s. s. The Cortical part of the Cerebellum.
- t. t. The medullary part of the Cerebellum.

FIGURE A. represents

- The Basis of the Brain, with the ten pair of Nerves, &c.**
- a. a. a. a. The fore and hinder Lobes of the Brain.
 - b. b. The Cerebellum.
 - c. c. The Medulla oblongata.
 - d. d. The Olfactory Nerves, or First pair.
 - e. e. The Optick Nerves, or Second pair.
 - f. f. The Motory Nerves of the Eyes, or Third pair.
 - g. g. The Pathetick Nerves, or Fourth pair.
 - h. h. The Fifth pair.
 - i. i. The Sixth pair.
 - k. k. The Auditory Nerves, and their processes, or Seventh pair.
 - l. l. The Par vagum, or Eighth pair.
 - m. m. The recurrent Nerves.
 - n. n. The Ninth pair.
 - o. o. The Tenth pair.
 - p. p. The carotid Arteries.
 - q. q. A branch of the Carotids running betwixt the fore and hinder Lobes of the Brain.
 - r. The anterior branches of the carotid Arteries.
 - s. The hinder branches of the carotid Arteries united, to meet the Vertebral trunk.
 - t. t. t. The vertebral Arteries.
 - u. The branches of the vertebral Arteries united into one Trunk.
 - w. w. A branch from the Carotides on either side to the Plexus Choroides.
 - x. The Infundibulum.
 - y. y. The Glandules behind the Infundibulum.
 - z. z. z. The annular Protuberance.

FIGURE D. shews

- a. a. The Cavity of the Os Occipitis in which the Cerebellum lies.
- b. b. The Os Sphenoides.
- c. The Os Ethmoides.
- d. The Cavity of the Os Frontis.
- e. The Crista Galli.
- f. The anterior Processes of the Os Sphenoides.
- g. The two interior and hinder processes of the Os Sphenoides.
- h. The Sella Turcica, in which is seated the Glandula Pituitaria.
- i. i. The first foramen of the Os Cuneiforme.
- k. k. The second foramen of the same.
- l. l. The third.

m. m. The sixth.

- n. n. The fifth.
- o. o. The seventh foramen.
- p. p. The first foramen of the temporal Bones.
- q. q. The Processus petrosus of the temporal Bones.
- r. r. Another foramen of the temporal Bones.
- s. s. The great foramen of the Os occipitis.

Facio III. in Vision II.

Represents the Liver.

- a. a. a. a. The Gibbous part of the Liver.
- A. A Portion of the Umbilical Vein.
- a. a. e. The concave part of the Liver.
- b. A piece of the Membrane separated and hanging down.
- c. c. The trunk of the Vena Cava by the gibbous part of Liver.
- d. The umbilical Vein.
- e. The Gall-bladder.
- f. The Ductus Cysticus which goes immediately from the Gall-bladder.
- g. The Ductus Hepaticus.
- h. The Ductus communis.
- i. The hepatick Artery.
- k. The Artery, which comes from the Celiac to the concave part of the Liver.
- l. Another Branch of the same going to the Gall-bladder.
- m. A Nerve from the intercostals to the Liver.
- n. The small Lobe to which the Omentum is joyn'd.
- o. The Eminencies of the Liver call'd the Porta.
- p. Glands lying in the concave part of the Liver.
- q. q. q. q. The lymphatick Vessels with their Valves.
- r. r. r. Other lymphatick Vessels.
- f. The Vena Porta.

Facio IV. in Vision II.

Shews the Gall Vessels of the Liver.

- a. The Gall-bladder opened.
- b. b. The Ductus Hepaticus.
- c. c. c. The Ductus Cystico-Hepaticus.
- d. The Ductus Hepaticus opened that the aperture of the Ductus Cystico-hepaticus may be seen.
- e. The other aperture in the Gall-bladder, over which is planted a Membrane, or Valve.
- f. f. The small Biliary branch passing immediately from the Vescicula Fellea into the Liver.
- g. g. The Ductus cysticus.
- h. h. h. h. The small branches of the Ductus Cystico-hepaticus dispers'd through the Liver.
- i. The Vena Porta.
- k. The Ductus communis.
- l. The Pylorus.
- m. A part of the Duodenum.
- n. The opening of the Ductus communis into the Duodenum.

Facio V. in Vision II.

Shews the Ramifications of the Vena Porta, and Vena Cava through the Liver.

- a. b. c. The Vena Cava.
- a. b. That part of its trunk, which ascends from the Liver.
- c. The descending trunk of the Vena Cava.
- d. d. d. d. The ramifications of the Vena Cava through the substance of the Liver.
- e. e. e. e. The ramifications of the Vena Porta in the Liver.
- f. f. f. f. The meeting of the extremities of the branches of the Vena cava, and the Vena porta.
- g. The trunk of the Vena porta cut asunder.

Facio VI. in Vision II.

Represents the Parts which serve for generation, and those which serve for the separation, and excretion of the Urine.

A. A. The Kidneys.

- a. The Vena cava.
- b. The Arteria Aorta.
- c. The Bladder of Urine.
- * * The emulgent Arteries.
- d. d. The emulgent Veins.
- e. e. The Vesciculae seminales.
- f. The Prostate.
- g. g. The Ureters.
- h. h. The infertion of the Ureters into the Bladder.
- i. Blood-vessels of the Yard.
- k. The division of the Aorta, and Vena cava into their Iliack branches.
- l. l. The Vena and Arteria sacra.
- m. The Urethra opened.
- n. n. The Corpora nervosa of the Penis.
- q. The Glans.
- o. o. The Seminal Veins.
- p. p. The Seminal Arteries.
- t. t. The Testicles.
- u. The Epididymis of the left side.
- x. x. The Vasa deferentia.

FIGURE Bander A. the left Kidney represents the Kidney when it is opened.

- a. a. a. The urinary Pipes which run from the Circumference towards the center.
- b. The urinary Glandules.
- c. c. The Papilla, or Centres to the urinary Siphons.
- d. The Pelvis.
- e. e. e. The branches of the Pelvis.

Facio VII. in Vision II. shews.

- a. The Navel.
1. 2. The umbilical Arteries.
3. The Urachus.
- b. The Bladder.
- c. The concurrence of the Vasa deferentia.
- d. d. The Ureters.
- e. e. The Vesciculae seminales.
- e. e. The Prostates.
- f. f. The Corpora Nervosa of the Yard.
- g. g. The Muscles called Eretores, or Directores Penis.
- h. h. The Muscles called acceleratores Urinae.

Facio VIII. in Vision II. shews the right Ventricle of the Heart opened from the Pulmonary Artery.

- a. A. A Portion of the great Artery.
- b. A Portion of the Vena Cava.
- d. d. The fleshy Fibres in the right Ventricle.
- f. g. e. e. e. The Pulmonary Artery opened at its Original.
- e. e. e. The Valvula sigmoides, or Semilunares.
- h. h. The Septum Cordis.

Facio IX. in Vision II. shews the left Ventricle of the Heart opened from the Aorta.

- a. The great Artery opened at its original.
- b. b. b. The semilunary Valves.
- c. The Septum Cordis.
- c. d. d. d. The left ventricle running down to the Cone of the heart.
- e. e. The external substance of the Heart, which encloses the Ventricle.
- f. Part of the Ventricle, where it is cut, turn'd out that the Muscular Fibres may be seen.

Facio X. in Vision II. shews the left Ventricle opened from the Pulmonary Vein.

- a. a. The Pulmonary Vein opened just at its entrance into the Heart.
- b. The left Auricle of the Heart.
- c. The place, where the Foramen Ovale was, by which the Blood in a Fetus passes from the Vena Cava to the pulmonary Vein.
- d. d. The two Mitral Valves.
- e. e. The fleshy Pillars arising from the sides of the Heart.
- f. The place at the Basis of the

Heart, where the Blood flows out of the Pulmonary Vein into the left Ventricle.

Facio XI. in Vision II. shews the Heart freed from the Pericardium, and cut transversely.

- a. The descending Trunk of the great Artery.
- b. The left axillary Artery.
- c. The ascending Trunk of the Aorta.
- * The right Auricle.
- e. f. The pulmonary Artery.
- e. The Canalis Arterialis.
- g. g. The outside of the Heart.
- h. i. k. k. The two pieces of the Heart, as it is dissected transversely.
- h. h. i. i. The Ventricles and infide of the Heart.

Facio XII. in Vision II. shews the manner of the Contorsion of the Fibres of the Heart.

- a. The Tendon of the right side.
- b. The Tendon of the left side.
- c. Some Fibres of the outside.
- d. The Fibres of the infide.
- e. The Contorsion of the Fibres.

Facio XIII. in Vision II. shews the outer Fibres, winding and ending in the Cone.

Facio XIV. in Vision II. shews the Branches of the Trachea one of the Lobes of the Lungs, with their Vessels.

- a. The very beginning of the Bronchia at the division of the Trachea, with the annular Cartilages.
- b. b. The smaller divisions and branches of the Bronchia.
- c. c. c. The Vesciculae formae the Extremities of the Bronchia.

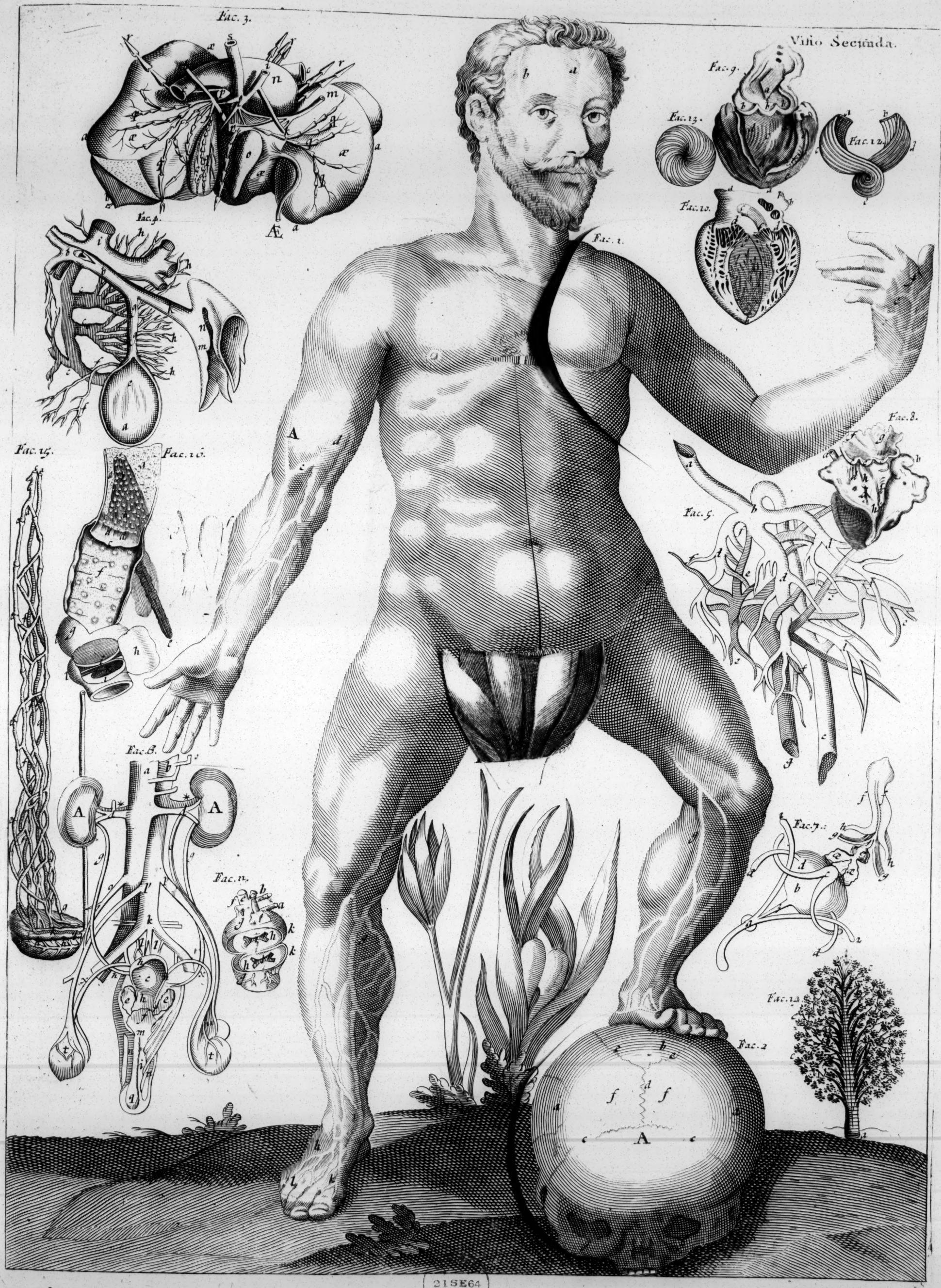
Facio XV. in Vision II. represents

- a. a. The Arteria preparantia.
- b. The division of that Arteria.
- c. The Vena preparantia.
- d. Its first division.
- e. e. e. e. The Valves of Vena preparantia.
- f. f. f. f. Many divisions and nions of the Vena preparantia or Plexus Pampiniformis.
- f. The upper part of the Testicles.
- h. h. Branches of Veins and Arteries in the Testicles.
- i. i. l. The Epididymis.
- i. The bigger end.
- l. The smaller end.
- m. The vas deferens.

Facio XVI. in Vision II. represents

- a. a. A part of the Ileum.
- b. b. The great knot of Gland which make the extrem of the Ileum next the C all glandulous.
- c. Valvula coli opened.
- d. d. The small glandules of the Valve.
- e. The Caecum.
- f. A portion of the Colon pended.
- g. The exterior superifice of the Colon.
- h. A piece of the Colon put side.
- i. i. The Valvula conniventes.
- k. The space between the Valves.
- l. l. The Cells which are form by the unequal length of the outer Ligament.

The END of the
Second Vision.



A Dissection of the Body of a Woman. *Visio Tertia.*

Facio I. in *Visio* III.

FIGURE A. represents

- a. The Frontal vein.
- b. The Temporal vein.
- A. The head vein.
- c. The Liver vein.
- d. The Vena Mediana.
- e. The Salivatoria.
- f. The Cephalica of the hand.
- * The Vena saphena exterior, or the exterior Vein of the calf of the Leg.
- g. The Saphena interior, or the inner Vein of the calf of the Leg.
- h. The Isthmus major.
- i. The Saphena, or Ankle vein.
- k. The vein of the great Toe.
- l. The Hypogastric.
- m. The hair of the Privities.
- n. o. p. The Pudendum.
- n. The Rima magna.
- o. The Clitoris.
- p. p. The Lips of the Pudendum.

The next thirteen figures are explained in *Visio* II. Facio I. and the References are the same.

FIGURE B. The Peritonaeum.

FIG. C. The Diaphragm.

FIG. D. The Stomach.

FIG. E. The Liver.

FIG. F. The Bladder.

FIG. G. The Omentum, or Caul.

FIG. H. The Intestines.

FIG. I. The Vena Porta.

FIG. K. The Cavity of the lower Belly.

FIG. L. The Heart.

FIG. M. The Trachea, or Wind-Pipe.

FIG. N. The Aorta, or great Artery.

FIG. O. The Vertebrae of the Breast.

FIG. P. The Womb.

m. m. The Spermatick Blood-vessels.

n. A Branch of the Spermaticks running to the Peritonaeum.

p. The bottom of the Womb.

q. The Neck, and Vagina of the Womb.

r. The branches of the Blood-vessels of the lower part of the Womb creeping to its neck.

s. s. Vessels from the spermatick Arteries to the upper part of the Womb.

t. t. The Tube Fallopiana.

x. x. The Ovaria, formerly called the Woman's Testicles.

y. y. The Ligamenta rotunda of the Womb.

The other References in this Fig. are the same as those in *Visio* II. Facio II. and are there explained.

Facio II. in *Visio* III.

FIGURE A. represents.

b. f. k. The lower and outer surface of the Skull.

a. The great hole of the Os Occipitis.

b. b. The large processes of the Os Occipitis.

c. c. The Processus Styloides of the temporal Bones.

d. d. The cavity of the temple Bones for the Articulation of the lower Jaw.

e. The prominence of the upper Jaw near the Temples.

f. The Os Jugale.

g. h. A. The Os Sphenoides, or wedge-like Bone.

h. A. The processes of the called Processus Pterygoidei.

i. i. i. The upper Jaw.

k. k. The Teeth of the upper Jaw.

FIGURE B. represents.

a. a. a. The Dura mater.

b. b. b. The blood Vessels diffused through the Dura Mater.

On the other side of this figure.

c. c. The Pia Mater.

FIGURE C. represents the Basis of the Brain.

a. a. a. The four Lobes of the Brain, sc. two anterior, and two hinder.

b. b. The Cerebellum.

c. c. The Medulla oblongata.

d. d. The Olfactory Nerves, or first pair.

e. e. The optic Nerves, or second pair.

f. f. The Nervi oculorum motorii, or third pair of the Nerves.

g. g. The pathetick Nerves, or fourth pair.

h. h. The fifth pair.

i. i. The sixth pair.

k. k. The auditory Nerves, or seventh pair.

l. l. The Par vagum, or eighth pair.

m. m. A Nerve from the spinal Marrow called Nervus recurrens.

n. n. The ninth pair.

o. o. The tenth pair.

p. p. The trunk of the carotid Artery cut off, where it is divided into the anterior, and the hinder branches.

q. q. The branches which run between the anterior, and the hinder Lobes of the Brain.

r. The anterior branches of the carotid Arteries, which being united, are again divided, and proceed into the fissure of the Brain.

s. The hinder branches of the carotid Arteries united, and meeting with the trunk of the vertebral Artery.

t. t. t. The vertebral Arteries, and their three ascending branches.

u. The vertebral branches united into one trunk.

w. w. The place where the vertebral, and carotid Arteries are united, and a branch on each side ascends to the Plexus Choroidei.

x. The Infundibulum.

y. y. The two Glands placed behind the Infundibulum.

z. z. z. Pons Varolii, or the annular protuberance, which proceeding from the Cerebellum embraces the Medulla oblongata.

FIGURE D. shows.

a. b. c. D. The internal surface of the upper part of the Skull.

a. a. The cavity of the Officinipitis.

b. The cavity, or concave part of the Os frontis, or the forehead Bone.

c. The cavity of the bone of the Occiput.

e. e. e. The thickness of the Skull.

Facio III. in *Visio* III.

Represents

a. b. c. d. f. The Cerebellum turned up after the Medulla oblongata has been separated from it.

a. The right side of the Cerebellum.

b. The left side of the Cerebellum.

c. The processus vermiformis.

e. e. A part of the Cerebellum to which the Medulla oblongata is united.

f. That cavity, which with the Sinus in the Medulla oblongata makes the fourth Ventricle.

g. g. Some part of the Brain adhering to the Cerebellum.

Facio IV. in *Visio* III.

Represents.

a. a. a. The Brain with its ri-

ngs, and Plica, or folds.

b. b. The anterior Lobes of the Brain.

* * The posterior, and larger Lobes.

c. The Cerebellum.

d. The end of the Medulla oblongata, where the Medulla spinalis begins.

e. The Processus mammillaris of the right side.

And it is to be noted, That because here is a lateral prospect of those parts, we shew only the Nerves of one side, to which there are Nerves answering on the other side.

e. The optic Nerve.

f. One of the Nervi oculorum motorii.

h. One of the pathetick Nerves.

i. One of the Nerves of the fifth pair arising from the Processus annularis.

k. l. m. n. The branch of this Nerve distributed to the face and jaws.

k. The branch of this Nerve to the frontal Muscles.

l. The branch assign'd to the Nostri.

m. The branch, which the temporal Muscle receives.

n. The branch, which goes to the Muscles of the Nose, to the upper lip, and to the roots of the Teeth in the upper Jaw.

p. The branch of this Nerve, which goes to the Palate and Gums.

o. q. r. The second great branch of the first division of the fifth pair.

o. The branch which goes to the Muscles of the Nose, to the upper lip, and to the roots of the Teeth in the upper Jaw.

p. The branch of this Nerve, which goes to the Palate and Gums.

o. q. r. The second great branch of the first division of the fifth pair.

o. The branch which goes to the Muscles of the Nose, to the upper lip, and to the roots of the Teeth in the upper Jaw.

p. The branch of this Nerve, which goes to the Palate and Gums.

o. q. r. The second great branch of the first division of the fifth pair.

o. The branch which goes to the Muscles of the Nose, to the upper lip, and to the roots of the Teeth in the upper Jaw.

p. The branch of this Nerve, which goes to the Palate and Gums.

o. q. r. The second great branch of the first division of the fifth pair.

o. The branch which goes to the Muscles of the Nose, to the upper lip, and to the roots of the Teeth in the upper Jaw.

p. The branch of this Nerve, which goes to the Palate and Gums.

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p. The branch of this Nerve, which goes to the Palate and Gums.

o. q. r. The second great branch of the first division of the fifth pair.

o. The branch which goes to the Muscles of the Nose, to the upper lip, and to the roots of the Teeth in the upper Jaw.

p. The branch of this Nerve, which goes to the Palate and Gums.

o. q. r. The second great branch of the first division of the fifth pair.

o. The branch which goes to the Muscles of the Nose, to the upper lip, and to the roots of the Teeth in the upper Jaw.

p. The branch of this Nerve, which goes to the Palate and Gums.

o. q. r. The second great branch of the first division of the fifth pair.

o. The branch which goes to the Muscles of the Nose, to the upper lip, and to the roots of the Teeth in the upper Jaw.

p. The branch of this Nerve, which goes to the Palate and Gums.

o. q. r. The second great branch of the first division of the fifth pair.

o. The branch which goes to the Muscles of the Nose, to the upper lip, and to the roots of the Teeth in the upper Jaw.

p. The branch of this Nerve, which goes to the Palate and Gums.

o. q. r. The second great branch of the first division of the fifth pair.

o. The branch which goes to the Muscles of the Nose, to the upper lip, and to the roots of the Teeth in the upper Jaw.

p. The branch of this Nerve, which goes to the Palate and Gums.

o. q. r. The second great branch of the first division of the fifth pair.

o. The branch which goes to the Muscles of the Nose, to the upper lip, and to the roots of the Teeth in the upper Jaw.

p. The branch of this Nerve, which goes to the Palate and Gums.

o. q. r. The second great branch of the first division of the fifth pair.

o. The branch which goes to the Muscles of the Nose, to the upper lip, and to the roots of the Teeth in the upper Jaw.

p. The branch of this Nerve, which goes to the Palate and Gums.

o. q. r. The second great branch of the first division of the fifth pair.

o. The branch which goes to the Muscles of the Nose, to the upper lip, and to the roots of the Teeth in the upper Jaw.

p. The branch of this Nerve, which goes to the Palate and Gums.

o. q. r. The second great branch of the first division of the fifth pair.

o. The branch which goes to the Muscles of the Nose, to the upper lip, and to the roots of the Teeth in the upper Jaw.

p. The branch of this Nerve, which goes to the Palate and Gums.

o. q. r. The second great branch of the first division of the fifth pair.

o. The branch which goes to the Muscles of the Nose, to the upper lip, and to the roots of the Teeth in the upper Jaw.

p. The branch of this Nerve, which goes to the Palate and Gums.

o. q. r. The second great branch of the first division of the fifth pair.

o. The branch which goes to the Muscles of the Nose, to the upper lip, and to the roots of the Teeth in the upper Jaw.

p. The branch of this Nerve, which goes to the Palate and Gums.

o. q. r. The second great branch of the first division of the fifth pair.

o. The branch which goes to the Muscles of the Nose, to the upper lip, and to the roots of the Teeth in the upper Jaw.

p. The branch of this Nerve, which goes to the Palate and Gums.

o. q. r. The second great branch of the first division of the fifth pair.

o. The branch which goes to the Muscles of the Nose, to the upper lip, and to the roots of the Teeth in the upper Jaw.

p. The branch of this Nerve, which goes to the Palate and Gums.

o. q. r. The second great branch of the first division of the fifth pair.

o. The branch which goes to the Muscles of the Nose, to the upper lip, and to the roots of the Teeth in the upper Jaw.

p. The branch of this Nerve, which goes to the Palate and Gums.

o. q. r. The second great branch of the first division of the fifth pair.

o. The branch which goes to the Muscles of the Nose, to the upper lip, and to the roots of the Teeth in the upper Jaw.

p. The branch of this Nerve, which goes to the Palate and Gums.

ing out just by the sides of it.

g. g. The Nervi oculorum motorii passing through the Cranium.

h. h. The pathetick Nerves, which pass out of the Skull at the same hole as the former.

i. i. The Nerves of the fifth pair.

k. k. The sixth pair, which running under the Dura Mater, pass out at the same hole as the Nerves of the third and fourth pair do.

l. l. The Auditory Nerves.

m. m. The Par vagum.

n. n. The recurrent Nerve.

o. o. The Ninth pair.

p. p. The Tenth pair.

q. q. The lateral Sinuses.

Facio VI. in *Visio* III.

Represents the Nerves, which proceed from the third, fourth, fifth and sixth Pairs, and serve to the Muscles of the Eyes, &c.

a. A Nerve from the third pair to the Musculus attollens, the Depressors, and the Adducens of the Eye, and to one of the oblique Muscles.

b. A Nerve from the fourth pair to the Musculus Trochlearis.

c. A Nerve from the sixth pair to the Abducent Muscle of the Eye.

d. One of the Nerves of the fifth pair.

e. A Nerve from the fifth pair, which runs towards the Eye, which is divided into.

f. The upper branch, which serves to the Eye-lids, &c.

g. The lower branch, which serves likewise to the Eye-lids, &c.

i. A Nerve from the third pair, to the Muscle which pulls up the Eye.

k. A branch from the same pair to the Muscle, which pulls the Eye towards the Nose.

l. A branch of the same Nerve to the Muscle, which draws the Eye downwards.

m. A branch of the same Nerve to the Musculus obliquus minor.

n. Some small Nerves from the Plexus of the third pair, which pass through the Tunica Sclerotica of the Eye, to the Uvea.

o. A Nerve from the sixth pair to the Muscle, which pulls the Eye outward.

p. A Nerve from the upper branch, f. to the Nostri.

q. A Nerve from the same branch to the Forehead.

r. That part of the fifth pair, which goes to the lower jaw, cut off.

s. That branch of the fifth pair cut off, which goes to the palate.

t. A branch of the fifth pair to the Cheeks, to the roots of the upper teeth, &c.

Facio VII. in *Visio* III.

Shows the Ramifications of the Nerves of the fifth and sixth Pairs.

a. The Nerve of the sixth pair.

b. The trunk of one of the Nerves of the fifth pair.

c. Two Twigs which are reflected to make the beginning of the intercostal Nerve.

d. A twig to the Nostri.

e. A twig to the Muscles of the Forehead.

f. f. Two twigs which serve to the Eyelids, and interior gland of the Eye.

g. A branch of the fifth pair to the Eyelids, and exterior glands.

h. A twig to the Muscle called Masseter.

Facio VIII. in *Visio* III.

Shows the Heart opened at the right Ventricle, and the Vena Cava.

a. f. The right Auricle open'd.

b. c. d. e. The Vena Cava open'd.

c. A protuberance in the Vena Cava, which turns the course of the Blood towards the right Auricle.

d. The place where the Foramen Ovale is in a Fetus.

e. The Orifice of the Coronary Vein.

g. b. The Valvula tricuspidalis.

i. i. Certain Caruncles called Papilla Carnea, to the top of which are joined k. k. The Fibrils of the Valvula tricuspidalis.

l. The Cone of the Heart.

Facio IX. in *Visio* III.

Represents the Muscles of the Tongue.

a. a. The Musculus Styloglossi.

b. b. The Musculus Ceratoglossi.

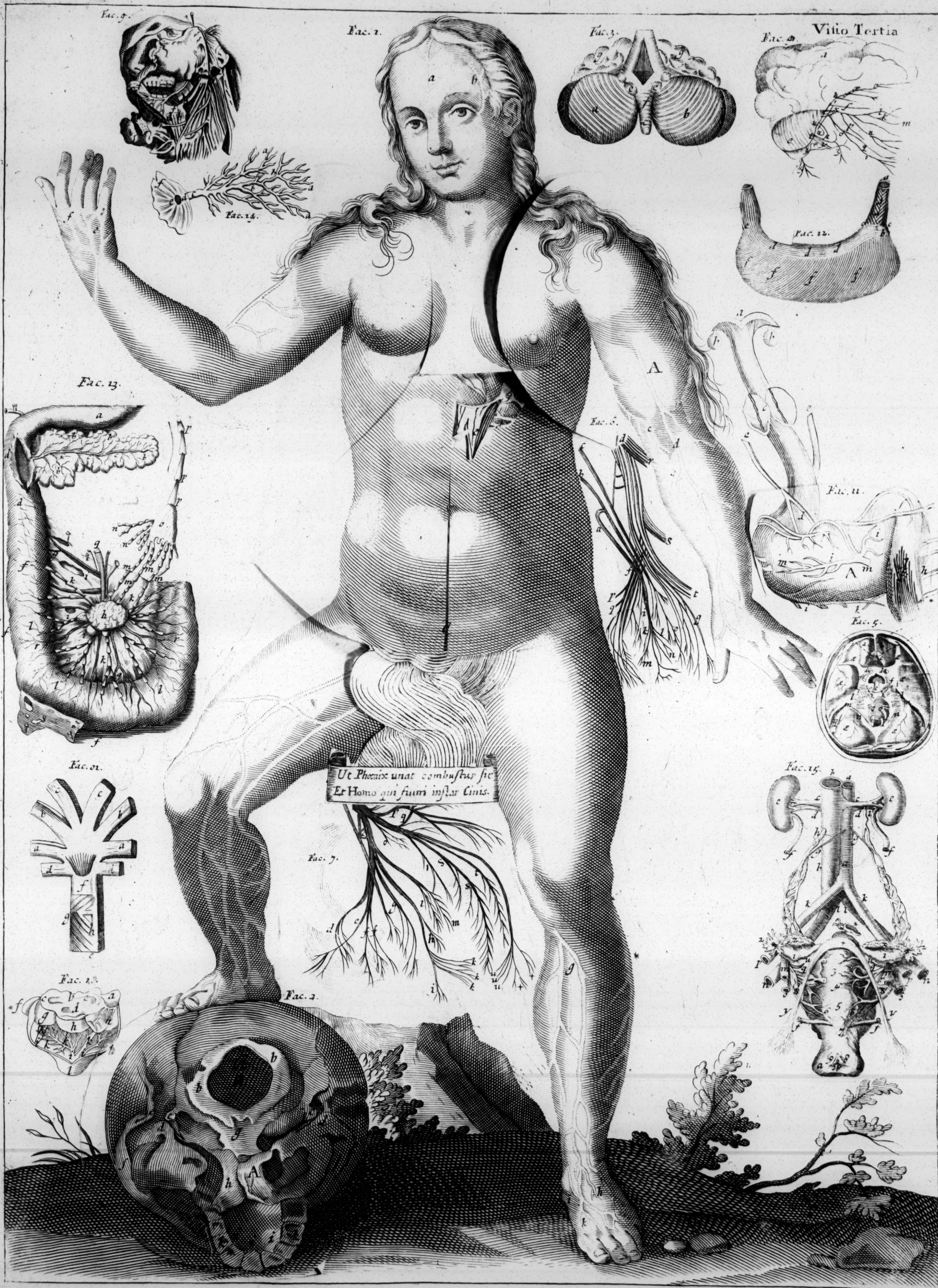
c. c. The Genioglossi.

d. d. The Musculus Hyoglossi.

e. e. The Musculus Basiloglossi.

f. The Tongue.

21 SE



Ut Phoenix unat combustus sic
Et Homo qui suum inflat Cinis.



